"PARSON" GOODWIN'S VIEW OF BISHOP FOWLER'S SERMON.

A Methodist Prelate Who Lacks Dignified Manners, but Has Characteristics That Make Him Great.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ABSORB RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Bishops Opposed to the Plan of Greatly Augmenting the Episcopacy-Candidates for the High Honor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CLEVELAND. May 10.-The religious services of to-day still lacked that drawing quality which in former years brought crowds to some one preacher. Though all the announced preachers might well be ranked high, there was no John P. Durbin to pack the house he might preach in. hence the home people attended their own churches as usual and visitors generally dropped into the most convenient church to hear a good sermon from an average preacher. The only exception, if any, was in favor of Bishop Fowler, who preached to a full but very dark house at the First Methodist Church. Bishop Fowler can hardly be ranked as a model preacher or lecturer, yet there are drawing characteristics in every sermon and lecture which gives him a pre-eminence as a preacher and a lecturer. He is seldom as dignified in manner as, in the popular taste, is demanded of a bishop, or even of a first-class local preacher, but he has a way of frequently startling his audience by some forget or forgive his undignified manners.

some of the sermons of the bishops." Bishop Fowler's subject was "The Abandoned Tomb." The sermon was thrillingly Interesting in spots to those who had never heard it, or had heard it only two or three times. I heard a good judge of preaching say she would not give one such sermon as Dr. Cleveland was probably preaching at the same hour in Indianapolis for a dozen such as the Bishop preached. The sermon in the afternoon at the Armory by Dr. Rob-Inson, of Ireland, on "Perfect Love Casting Out Fear" was a striking contrast at every point. It was dignified, pathetic and instructive throughout, worthy the name and

The bishop to-day, of course, preached

one of his old sermons, giving piquancy to a

side remark made by Chaplain McCabe, who

said, on introducing his Libby prison lec-

ture: "This lecture is thirty-two years old,

the oldest chestnut now in use, unless it be

A very startling proposition was made yesterday in the conference, which for dividual preachers and members from other bership through that door are so much more through the common way. For instance, ist-raised man startled the town by joining senting a letter from the Presbyterian held in limbo six months by the medieval got in just as all Presbyterians and other Christians may, but it was an individual enterprise solely. Like resort is sometimes made to the provision for admitting ministers in order to escape the ironclad conditions of ordination in the Methodist Church. Thus, some time ago a local broth-Church for a special emergency, but who regular way, joined the Congregational Church and was ordained, and then he re-

But when, yesterday, a brother began to whole congregations, pastors, property and all into the Methodist fold, everybody held his breath, fearing that an avalanche of Dogs, cats and smaller animals. read a paper which provided for taking because the church was growing rapidly, there were inward suggestions that this to be a cloud-burst over this city, furnishing more water than the city was prepared to profitably care for; but when it was exmeet a special case only, they breathed many, connected with the Wesleyan Church of England, wants to be transferred in a body, with all its property, to the Methodist Episcopal Caurch. It is understood that the English Methodists approve the transfer in the interest of harmony and economy. But the provision is so general that if any in good standing wishes to come in the door stands wide open and they may come,

any more bishops for the work, but in view of possible contingencies it may be well to elect two, but not more than two. This will be a surprise to those who hoped to be

A resolution denouncing the law of Florida, which interferes with the work of the Southern Educational Society, was passed with a whirl. It contained a provision for testing the constitutionality of the law and

ks repeal. Dr. Talbott has presented and had referred to their appropriate committees several memorials, one relating to the districting of the bishops from the presiding elders' counties, one relating to the consolidation of benevolences, one on the election

Awarded Highest Honers-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Kata Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

of general conference officers, one from Col. J. W. Ray, relating to the districting of the bishops, and not less important, one from the Christian Endeavor Society of Meridian-street Church asking that their relation to the church be better defined. Some forty or fifty laymen met Friday night to discuss the question of removing the meeting was almost unanimously against it, many expressing a desire to return to the three years rather than to extend the time or to leave it unlimited.

T. A. G. ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

A Matter That Will Arouse Great

Rivalry Among Ambitious Men. CLEVELAND, May 10 .- The delegates to the Methodist General Conference are beginning to discuss the coming election of bishops, which will be the business next in importance to the disposition of the women delegate question. It has been decided that no nominations will be made, the list being open to as many candidates as desire to enter. The delegates will vote for whomsoever they please, those first receiving a majority being elected. Already a number of candidates have been announced. Among them are Rev. J. W. Bashford, president of

Delaware (Ohio) University; Dr. J. E. W. Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Earl Cranston, of Cincinnati; Dr. J. R. Day, of Syracuse N. Y.; Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, of Lousiana, secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York; Dr. C. C. McCabe, of New York; Dr. S. F. Upham, of the New England Conference; Dr. Wiliam A. Spencer, of Philadelphia; Dr. T. B. Neely, of Philadelphia; Dr. Charles W. Smith, of Pittsburg, and Dr. George E. Reed, of the New York East Conference. It has not yet been decided how many bishops will be chosen, but the plan recently proposed by Bishop Walden is meeting with avor. At present there are sixteen bishops. Twelve are located in this country, two are nary bishops in Africa and India, and two are occupied in missionary work in various countries. Bishop Walden suggested that the two missionary bishops be made full-fledged bishops and given residences in Africa and India, and that five additional bishops be created with episcopal residences, one to be assigned to India, another to China, a third to Japan, a fourth to Europe, and the fifth to South America.
He thought twelve bishops would then be able to perform the work in this country. which is now done by fourteen men, bebe relieved of eign work, If that suggestion is followed five new bishops will be elected and the total number increased to twenty-one. Already some lively electioneering is being done, and when the voting begins the contest will be spirited. The religious services at the Armory to-

in Ireland. The visiting ministers supplied purpits in nearly all the Protestant churches of Cleveland and many of the surrounding THE BLACK DEATH.

lay consisted of a sermon by Rev. Crawford Johnson, fraternal delegate from the church

It Defles Medical Skill Now as It Did Centuries Ago.

New York Tribune. Although Hong Kong and Shanghal are many thousands of miles distant from Amerca, yet the traffic between these two ports and the United States is so extensive, both as regards passengers and merchandise, that the news of an outbreak there of that most terrible of all pestilences, known as "the black death," must necessarily be a matter of concern to this country. Past experience has shown that this scourge, which is far more deadly than cholera, typhus or any of its kindred plagues, invariably follows the trade routes. The adoption of precautionary measures against the danger of any importation of the plague is, therefore, imperative upon the sanitary authorities of the United States, all the more so as medical science has shown itself just as powerless in these modern times to cope with this mysterious disease as it has been in bygone ages. True, the physicians have been able to diagnose its symptoms; but its origin, its causes, as well as the remedies by means of which it can be defeated, are all as yet a sealed book. the secret of which has until now set at naught the researches even of the greatest logists of the age. Not that the opportunity for investigation

ory of the present generation entire districts have been devastated by pestilence, while about five years was an outbreak in Hong Kong which compelled the Governor to drive off more than two-thirds of the surviving Chinese population from the island and to burn their houses in the hopes of arresting the terrible ravages of the disease. It disappeared as suddenly as it had ome-this being a peculiarity of "the black death." Thus, five years ago it appeared suddenly in Ashbad, in Persia, swooping down on the district like a pestilential simoon, striking down animals as well as human beings, and at the end of six days vanished as suddenly as it had arrived, leav-ing no trace of its visitation but the corpses of the victims and the city in mourning for

has been lacking, for even within the mem-

the loss of more than 40 per cent. of its What has hitherto rendered scientific in-vestigation so difficult is the frightful rapidity with which death is followed by decomposition. The latter supervenes after an interval of only a few minutes, thus rendering post mortem examination an impossibility. It is the same with animals as with human ings. The symptoms are identical in life. The scourge seems to prey upon every living being—even upon the very birds of the air—and it has been noticed in ancient as well as in modern times that the brute creation is invariably the first to be attacked. Thus, the arrival of "the black death" in any district of Asia is invariably announced next to succumb, then cattle and horses, and The symptoms of "the black death" which has now broken out in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and which from time to time rav-

ages certain districts of Asia, are almost identical with those which, according to the old chroniclers, attended the g eat pestilence which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth. fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A slight fever, rapidly increasing, constitutes the first stage; intense thirst follows, as well as unendurable heat, accompanied by attacks of shivering. The arteries become bonic character appear in the armpits, the neck and in other parts of the body. These vary in size from that of a hen's egg to that a man's fist. Convulsions supervene. Suddenly the extremitles become stiff and cold, and in from ten to twenty minutes the patient sinks into a comatose condition which speedily ends in death. As soon as the latter has taken place, large black bullae form on the body and spread over its entire surface, decomposition following at once. The entire duration of the attack lasts from

to imagine that in modern times the plague has cased to assail Europeans, for during the last outbreak at Kong-Kong a large tion. D. B. Herbine is its secretary and number of white people succumbed. "The black death" was first heard of in Europe in 1347, when, after devastating large districts of Asia, it was brought to Constantinople from the Black sea and conveyed from the Bosporous by ship to the various ports of the Mediterranean. Its ravages were terrible. In Cyprus almost the entire population was destroyed, while in Venice over 100,000 people, or about seven-tenths of the population, are said to have died. In Genoa scarcely a seventh of the inhabitants survived, while those who desire to know how it raged in the other cities of Italy need only turn to the graphic descriptions given it by Boccaccio and Pet-At Sienna the erection of the cathedral was stopped by the plague, and has never been resumed to this day. From Italy the scourge made its way to France, to England, to Germany and to Spain, and is said to have been carried to Scandinavia by a ship which left London in the summer of 1349. The whole of the crew died of the plague, and the ship, after floating aimlessly about for a long time, was cast ashore at Bergen, the infection soon spreading all over Norway and Sweden. Even Iceland did not escape, while remote Scandinavian colonies in Greenland were so obliterated that their very sites were utterly forgotten. Whether from this point "the black death" was carried on-ward by wandering tribes of Esquimaux, and thus finally reached and devastated this country, will never be known, but such a course is conceivable and might account for the entire disappearance of those lcelandic and Scandinavian colonies which are said to have exited along the coast of Maine for two or three centuries prior to the dis-Europe was subjected to three more visitations of "the black death" before the great pestilence of 1625, of which Pepys gives so detailed a portrayal in his diary; and in London to this day there remain many mementoes of the plague in the shape of green GARVIN-SWEENEY

plats in the center of the most populated districts, which mark the spot where thou-sands of corpses were buried along with tons

of quicklime in deep pits. Few Americans go to London without paving a visit to the Tattersalls in Knightsbridge, and it may interest them to know, if the matter has not already been called to their attention, that

the bit of green lawn facing the entrance of Tattersalls marks the locality of one of the largest and most densely packed of these great pits of "the black death."

THE ORPHANS' ANNUAL

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES LAST NIGHT AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

the time limit. To the surprise of many, Statistics Showing the Result of This Charitable Work in the Last Year-Officers.

> The anniversary exercises of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, held at the First Baptist Church last night, were largely attended and were of an enjoyable character. The exercises consisted of anthems and hymns by the Baptist Church choir and songs and recitations by the children of the

Mr. H. H. Hanna presided and after a prayer by the pastor, Rev. D. J. Ellison, stated the purpose of the celebration and spoke of the noble work of the women who have been active in making the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum the institution that it is.

"The response of the human heart to these defenseless children," he said, "is the refinement of human sympathy." After Mr. Hanna's brief remarks came the anthem, "O Give Thanks," by the choir, and then the hymn, "Joy to the World," by the choir and fifty children-walfs of the home. There were twenty-five boys and as many girls with bright, clean faces and freshly starched frocks. The little ones sang with enthusiasm and their childish voices could be heard above the deep notes of the organ. Then followed declamations and songs by the children. Six little girls sang a lullaby, the other girls and the boys taking up the

After the special exercises the audience listened to the reports of the officrs, which showed something about the condition of the home, Mrs. Henry Coburn, the secretary, spoke of the early organization of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum. It was incorporated forty-six years ago under a charter granted by the State Legislature. The charter members were: Jane M. Morris, Caroline Harrison, Mary R. Sheets, Rachel Irwin, Marcia D. Willard, Josephine B. Hol-Hnshead, Jane Graydon, Lydia Bradley, Josehill, Diantha Dunlap, Julia A. Phipps, Eliza beth Butler, Catharine Wiley and Ann M.

"It is pleasant to recall the names of the ploneers in this beautiful charity," said the secretary, "and we do well to honor ourselves by giving them to you. The city it-self was but an infant in those days, and everyone whose name appears in this list of charter members has passed from earth, leaving this work as a monument to their memory." The secretary's report showed that there had been held 2,400 board meetings since the establishment of the asylum. During the year just closed 342 children were cared for at the asylum. Homes were found for thirty-six, thirty-six were re-stored to parents and thirty-seven deaths occurred. During the summer months the children were given frequent outings at Broad Ripple Park. Transportation is furnished free by the street-railroad companies. Heretofore the Fourth of July has been a gala day at the home. It had long been the custom of the late Thomas M. Bassett to give the children a treat on th The late Lyman S. Ayres also took a great interest in the institution, which will miss his beneficent hand. Once a year John T. Brush sends the When clothing store band out to the asylum, where the waifs enjoy

The report of the treasurer showed cash received as follows during the year: From the Honorary Aid Society, \$825; Peck estate, \$626.25; County Commissioners, \$7,-165.50; First Presbyterian Sunday school, \$25; special donations for trained nurse, \$210; Thanksgiving donations, \$543.50; other donations, \$1,176.55; Deitch estate, \$2,000; Mark Davis estate, \$1,501.19; Mr. Hilton, for board of State orphans, \$175; for beds in hospital and infant wards, \$225; interest \$280; lawn fete, \$40.65; Gas Trust dividends \$5.40; finance committee, proceeds from notes, \$4.049.12; contribution box, \$4; total,

inning of the year, \$558.32; for salaries, \$3, 5.60; visiting committee's house incidentals \$878; expense in securing legacies, \$1,775.81 repairs, \$248.82; clothing and dry goods \$511.53; butter, \$287.54; milk and cream, \$978.25 food and druggists sundries, oread, \$642.39; meat, \$875.08; fuel, \$501.65; ice, city water, \$155.40; illuminating gas, paid to finance committee for investment 34.790; furniture, \$151.79; sewer, \$339.20; stree sprinkling, \$36.26; summer schools, \$50; tele phone, \$96.94; Dr. Lambert, house physician \$200; lawyer's fees, \$100; groceries, \$348.39; miscellaneous, \$245.89; total, \$17,802.42.

The annual election of the board of managers was held Tuesday, May 5, resulting in the selection of the following board: Mrs. he selection of the following board: Mrs. ohn A. Bradshaw, Mrs. Frederick Baggs, irs. Thomas M. Bassett, Mrs. Henry Coburn, Mrs. John W. Dodd, Mrs. Margaret Evans, Mrs. John B. Elam, Mrs. Louise B. Fietcher, Mrs. Addison C. Harris, Mrs. Abby V. Judson, Mrs. Mary F. Love, Mrs. Frank-lin Landers, Mrs. Amelia B. Mansut, Mrs. Hannah Mansur, Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Mrs. F. F. McCrea, Mrs. Eugenia B. Mc-Ouat, Mrs. Oran Perry, Mrs. Eli Ritter, Mrs. Henry Schurman, Mrs. John Tarkington, Mrs. Amelia Wells, Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. Amelia Wells, Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. Emil Wulschner, Mrs. Hannah Hadley. The board elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. A. Bradshaw; vice presidents, Mrs. A. B. Mansur, Mrs. John C. Wright, Mrs. Mary F. Love; recording secretary. Mrs. Henry Coburn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Amelia Wells; treasurer, Mrs. F. F. McCrea; advisory board, Benjamin Harrison, E. B. Martindale, John H. Holliday, W. R. N. Silvester and Thomas Taggart.

Taggart. tion the erection of a large summer house at the asylum. For this purpose a sub-stantial sum of money was raised last night.

AT THE SPIRITUALISTS' CHURCH. An Organization That Now Has About

One Hundred Members. The First Spiritualist Church of Indianapolis is the name by which is known an organization of about one hundred members which holds weekly meetings in the old church building at the corner of Alabama and New York streets. The church has had an organization in this city for seven years, and until recently met in the Grand Army Hall on Delaware street, and formerly in Lorraine Hall. The organization is a part of a national church organization, not unlike that of other religious demoninations, which has headquarters in

B. F. Schmidt, of the Central Chair Company, is the president of the local organiza-Thomas Barnett is the treasurer. A board of trustees, composed of James Robinson, Edgar A. Perkins and George Carter, looks after its prudential affairs. In some places the church organizations have regularly engaged pastors or lecturers, as they are called, but it is more frequently the case that the lecturers are changed every few months, rarely staying a year. F. Carden White, of Chicago, is at present (or was until last night) the lecturer of the First Church of this city. He conducted the servces last night, which consisted of a short talk on the growth of spiritualism, followed by spiritualistic tests. Mr. White was asked hat the creed of his church was. "To do unto others as you would be do by, with a view both to the present and the uture life," he said. He further referred

to the doctrine as propagated by Minot J. Savage, one of the forenest men in the thinking people as one of the leaders in advanced thought. Mr. Savage has advanced the idea that the soul after death occupied space as well as the body in life, but not a body that can be seen with human eyes. Speaking of creeds, Mr. Savage said: "I do not promise not to have an additional clause in my creed to-morrow; if, during the day, my knowledge has been added to, I see no reason for not making use of such knowl-

clairvoyance, the lecturer following the inpiration of the spirit and telling individuthe departed friends and relatives. There are a number of mediums in the church, and frequently the lecturer is aided by them. Last night's service was the last until next fall, the meetings being suspended

GARVIN-SWEENEY.

Another Contribution to the Discussion by the Butler Professor.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Sweeney, in his ever inconsistent way, nated from the controversy, yet he his dealt in personalities from the beginning throughout. He talks about "raw spots," a few days ago.

about my grief over the suspension of my chair in Butler College. To the public I will give an explanation also of this matter. Four years ago the board of Butler University adopted, at the suggestion of President Butler and myself, a course of Bible study, which, when properly carried out, would have required the labor of five professors. To employ so many men it was necessary to increase by \$100,000 the endowment given by Mr. Ovid Butler for Bible instruction. It was understood by all that

if this amount could not be raised the Bible school could not be contined. The board appointed an agent to raise the money, but very little was obtained. I had little hope of the enterprise. The Disciples are not an educational people. Nearly all their schools are languishing. Bethany College, founded by A. Campbell, has been in a dying condition for years. Many thought this year would be its last. In addition to this general lack of interest in education, there has been for many years a widespread enmity to Butler University. Under such circum stances the prospect for a thorough Bible school was certainly not good. I thought, however, the effort ought to be made, that an opportunity ought to be given to the church, or, more correctly, to the preachers, to show how they stand with reference to education. I was not in their way. Two years ago, when the preachers began to object to me, I wanted to resign, and remained in the school only at the request of President Butler and several members of the board. Soon after it was reported that Joseph I. Irwin, Mr. Sweeney's father-in-law, was willing to give Butler College some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, but was withholding it because of my connection with the school. I authorized Mr. A. M. Chamberlain, financial agent of Butler College, to say to Mr. Irwin, or to any other like minded man, that if he would give his money I would resign at once. Mr. Irwin did not give the money. It is not generally believed that Mr. Sweeney urged him to give it. Some even think that he discouraged Mr. Irwin's giving. For personal reasons I have been desirous of leaving the

chool soon, as many persons know. The only grief I feel over the abolishment of the Bible school is that the church has so little desire for an educated ministry. The ignorant, bigoted preachers are the "raw spots" that annoy me. It is now clear to all where the blame for the failure of the Bible school rests. I was willing to resign, and if I had not been, the board has sense enough to dismiss me and employ another man, if the preachers really desired a thorough Bible school. But they prefer that only a little Sunday school work be done in connection with the college, so that the young men shall not know more than they Mr. Sweeney wants to discuss various things pertaining to baptism. I have had a question before the church for months: How do the Disciples regard baptism? I

upon to say how I regard baptism I an-

water as necessary to salvation. In my first reply to Mr. Sweeney I told him that he must first answer my question before I would discuss anything about baptism with him. But he did not feel disposed to say whether he regards immersion in water as necessary to salvation or not. My question was asked first and must be answered first. If Mr Sweeney had answered my question I should have attended to anything he wanted dis-cuseed. I say I should have done so, but conditions are now changed. In order to show that Mr. Sweeney's assault upon me is only a part of an old conflict between the preachers and the school I referred to some things which, according to the report of very trustworthy gentlemen, Mr. Sweeney said. With regard to this Mr. Sweeney says: "I am compelled to brand it as a tissue of misrepresentation and false statement. If the Professor feels aggrieved by the above statement he has only to summon me before the elders of the Irvington church and if I do not prove his statements to be false I will make him a public apology through your columns." He no doubt felt a very strong impulse to brand the statements as false, and he yielded to it. But I do not feel aggrieved. He has made so many false statements with regard to the Bible school, my students and myself that I can only feel pity for him. I do not say that he knew his statements were false. Perhaps he did not. But I am sure that if he had been half so desires of knowledge of the like the l half so desirous of knowing and telling the truth as he was of injuring me he would have informed himself before writing. But, although I am not aggrieved, the way is open to him, so far as I know, to come before the elders of the Irvington church whenever he wishes to, but, of course, he cannot prove that my statements were false, for I have only to name the gentlemen who told me and then I am done with it. Mr Sweeney, with his documents in his pockets, is evidently imitating the Irishman who pro-

Irvington, Ind., May 9.

ESCAPED FROM MORRO CASTLE.

Who Fought with Cuban Rebels.

Cuba since the beginning of the revolution and returned home to relate a story of ad-

ment in Morro Castle and a remarkable

Whitcomb, in the early part of this year, found himself, after a series of ocean trips,

in the streets of Jacksonville, Fla. He saw

half a dozen men wearing on their coats the silken badges of the Cuban republic. He

determined to enlist, and, presenting him-self at the revolutionary headquarters, he sold his services for \$150 and prepared to

sail for the scene of war. The tug J. D.

Jackson was the one selected to bear the recruits. Under the cover of darkness the

tug lay to off the coast of the province of Pinar del Rio and commenced signaling to the forces on shore, who were on the look-

out for the boat's arrival. Every movemen

was made with as little noise as possible, and the oars scarcely rippled the water as the newly enrolled insurgents rowed ashore.

An hour or two of tramping and the cen-ter of the insurgent forces was reached,

where Maceo was in command in person,

With his companions, Whitcomb was as-

signed to a tent, and in the early morning

was mustered into service. He soon learned

that the rebels were ill supplied with arms

and ammunition, but each soldier carried a machete, and the young American was sur-

prised to find that four companies of women,

armed with the deadly knives, formed a part

After a five weeks' stay with the insurgents, during which time he took part in

several engagements, Whitcomb was strick-

en with malarial fever in a mild form and decided to leave the camp to avoid an ex-

tended illness. He relied upon his Ameri-

canism to keep him free from molestation, and, having obtained a pass and a horse, set out for Havana. Traveling mostly by

When Whitcomb was captured he had \$160

of his cell, and found that he was sus-

plece of rope sufficient to reach from the

parapet of the castle to the water he would

pay him well for it. There was quibbling but at length the guard consented to secure

Whitcomb came forth from his dungeon

at night. The guard, according to agree-ment, was out of sight, and the American

passed silently out into the dark corridor

and through the window to the walk within the parapet. He noted the sentinel pass by on his rounds, and, fastening his rope,

he began to descend. At last his feet struck

the water, and he was soon striking out for a little craft which he had noticed before.

He reached the boat in safety and soon had her sails set. He seized her tiller, shaped

his course and was soon out of the harbor.

When day broke he was out of sight of land. Safe in the little shell, he could do little but drift seaward, which he did, coming across the path of the schooner Adrian, bound for Biscane bay, a point 381 miles south of Jacksonville, on the Florida coast.

He was picked up, and, landing at the por of destination, found work at a hotel. Ther

he remained until he returned to Springfiel

his way to the wall.

of the available fighting force.

escape, he tells a dramatic tale,

posed to bring twenty witnesses who would swear that they had not seen him commit the crime of which he was charged. He has his documents from men who did not hear him say these things. I desire careful attention to the following: Mr. Sweeney says that he will make me a public apology if he does not prove that my statements are false. He knows, then, that that is the proper thing to do. If he calls a man's word in question and fails to show that he had a right to do so he knows that he owes that man an apol-ogy. Very well. I am glad he knows that. He has not forgotten that, in the same blus-

(e) Laus Deo (Sortie). tering manner as now, he called my word in question with regard to the letter I published. I produced sufficient proof of the correctness of my statements. Did Mr. Sweeney apologize? Not a word. He promises to do so the next time. What right have I to believe that he will do so? When he has done what he recognizes to be right I shall (Air, dans le style ancien.) Arranged by William C. Carl. March and chorus from "Tannhaeuser" gramme committee. Other business. done what he recognizes to be right I shall done what he recognizes to be right I shall believe that he will do so again. Mr. Sweeney must now state publicly that he had no right to call my words in question with regard to the letter, and that he did so merely to break the force of the letter. Until he has made this statement I shall hold him unvorthy of consideration. H. C. GARVIN.

(a) "Ich Habe im Traum Geweint" Adventures of a Young American Miss Schrader. Bellini Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
Walter Whitcomb. of this city, is one of that small coterie of men who have visited

(b) "The Erl King".....Schubert venture. Not alone did this stripling-for he is scarcely past his majority-visit Cuba, but he went to the island to fight with the (a) "Ritournelle"......Chaminade (b) "La Danpa"......Donizetti
Miss Schrader.
Duet "Love's Command" Coming Themsel insurgents, and of his experiences, which include capture by the Spaniards, imprison-Miss Schrader and Mr. Nell.

3:46 p. m.—Paper, "Jewish Worship
Music, Ancient and Modern," Mr. M. Gold-4:15 p. m.-Recital by the Matinee Musi-cale, Indianapolis.

> Mrs. Lottie A. Raschig, Miss Josephine Nocturne, Op. 8, No. 2..... (b) "Elfenreigen, Op. 17".....E. R. Kroeger Miss Mame Jenkins. "The Wanderer"......Schubert
> Miss Josephine Robinson.

-Thursday, June 25 .-8:30 a. m.-Organ solo. Reports of committees on auditing and resolutions. Other cal music; its importance and its influence on instrumental music, ancient and modern," Dr. J. N. Eisenheimer, Cincinnati. 11:15 a. m.—Recital by Miss L. Eva Alden, pianist, Terre Haute; Mr. Edward Meck, baritone, Indianapolis; Mr. Edward Fleck, night he grew careless of danger and paid for his heedlessness by finding himself one planist, Evansville. Sonata, Op. 57Beethovén Miss Alden. night looking at the open ends of twenty or thirty Spanish rifles. Dismounting at com-mand and giving up his weapons, he was bound to a tree. The next day he was taken

(c) Valse Caprice Rubinstein Miss Alden. Mr. Fleck. Liszt Introduction and AllegroGodard
Miss Alden.

3 p. m.-Recital by Indianapolis Philhar-monic Club, Mr. Edward Nell, director. A Child Attacked by Rowdles.

True to Its Training. Chicago Tribune.

TEACHERS

WILL MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION IN TERRE HAUTE.

Indianapolis Musicians Have a Fair Share of the Work on the Extensive Programme.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Indiana Music Teachers' Association will be held at Terre Haute June 23, 24 and 25. Musicans from this city will take a prominent part in the programme.

The officers of the association are: President, W. J. Stabler, Richmond; vice president at large, W. E. Brown, Kokomo; secretary. Louis P. Eichhorn, Bluffton; treasurer, Miss Lillan Gray Smith, Lafayette. Oliver Willard Pierce, of this city, is chairman of the programme committee. Following is the programme:

-Tuesday, June 23.-8:30 a. m.—Organ solo. President's address. Reports and general business. 19 a. m .- Paper, "Some X Rays on Music and its Evolution in Indiana," Mr. W. T. Giffe, Logansport, with additional snap shots by Mr. J. M. Dungan and Mr. Max Leckner, 11:15 a. m.-Song recital, Mr. Karl

chneider, baritone, Indianapolis. Wolfram's first song in the singers' conest. Wagner. (a) "Gute Nacht"......Robert Franz
(b) "Ecstacy"......Mrs. H. A. Beach
(c) "Der Asra".....Anton Rubinstein
(d) "The Silent Rose"....Victor Herbert
(e) "Im Herbst"....Robert Franz
Cavatina e Cabaletta from "Macmetta Secondo"Rossini

"The Captive Falcon" Karl Schneider

2:30 p. m.—Paper, "Public School Music, a Factor in the Elevation of National Musical Taste," Miss Stell R. Root, Jackson, Mich. Discussion by J. S. Bergen, Lafayette; Miss Effie Hessin, Frankfort; J. E. Mack, Green-field; Miss Anna Burchard, Anderson, and have received no direct answer. When called

> 3:30 p. m.—Paper, "Folk Song and Art Song," Mr. Richard Lieber, Indianapolis. 4 p. m.-Song recital, Mrs. Lottie Adam Raschig, soprano, Indianapolis, assisted by Miss Katherine and Miss Lyda Bell, planists, 'Since First I Met Thee'' Rubinstein

> Concert variations on a tneme of Beethoven (two planos). The Misses Bell. "Trennung"Franz Ries

"Gretchen am Spinnrad"Schubert
"Nur wer die Sehnsucht Kennt" ..Schubert

"Die Forelle"Schubert 8 p. m .- Piano recital, Leopold Godowsky,

-Wednesday, June 24 .-8:30 a. m.-Organ solo. Report of public 9:30 a. m.-Vice presidential meeting 10:30 a. m.—Paper, "The Physical and Physiological Basis of Harmony," President C. L. Mess, Ross Polytechnic Institute. 11:15 a. m.-Organ recital, Mr. F. R. Adams, Delaware, O.

(Allegro con moto, religious melody, with variations; finale.) Guilmant 'Messe du Marriage"Dubois

(a) Entre du Cortege. (b) Benediction Nuptiale. (c) Offertoire. (d) Invocation. "La Cirquantaine"Gabriel-Marie

1:30 p. m.-Reports of executive and pro-2:30 p. m.—"Some Fallacles in Vocal Culture," Mr. F. X. Arens, Indianapolis with illustrations by Mr. Edward Nell and Miss Louise Schrader, Indianapolis.

3 p. m.-Song recital by Miss Schrader and Mr. Nell.

Duet, Hungarian gypsy song.......Korbay
Miss Schrader and Mr. Nell.

(a) "Where'er You Walk"........Handel

Mrs. J. R. Lilly, Miss Amy Jacobs, Mrs. D.
O'Boyle, Miss Mame Jenkins.

Duet from "Haensel and Gretel"......

"The Loreley".....Liszt Mrs. J. R. Lilly; orchestral parts on sec-

Songs-(a) "To a Flower"Cowen

to Havanna, and, accused as a spy, was committed to Morro Castle, just outside of hidden in one of his shoes, and, although he was searched, it was undiscovered. It was this money that purchased his freedom. He had numerous talks with the guard who patrolled the corridor in front ceptible to money influence. He suggested to the guard that if he would secure him a (Orchestral parts on second piano, Miss Gloriana Richardson.) 1:30 p. m.-Reports of committee on nomithe rope for \$80. In addition the guard was nations and place of meeting. Election of officers and unfinished business. to leave a window open in the main corri-dor, through which Whitcomb might make

> The little daughter of Henry Welburn, of River avenue, West Indianapolis, was attacked by some half-grown boys near the corner of Mississippi and South streets yesterday afternoon and struck on the head with a stone thrown by one of the boys. The girl was on her way from the Rescue Mis-sion Sunday school. She had a bundle of Sunday school papers under her arm, which the boys tried to take from her. She did not recognize the boy, who threw the stone.

"I wish merely to remark," said the parrot

Boston, "that my name is not Polly and I do not desire a cracker. Will some person kindly bring me a plate of beans?"

HOTTEST CITIES IN THE LAND. Indianapolis Was One of the Three Top Notchers Yesterday.

The Sunday picnic season began in earnest yesterday, hundreds of people turning to the cool woods near the city for relief from the burning heat of the dusty, white asphalt streets. Small boys were invited by the luring appearance of the creeks and river to take their first plunge in the swimmin' hole under the bridges near town. Quite a large crowd were seen swimming under the Fall creek bridge at Indiana avenue, but they found the sport less fascinating than they expected, and after shivering a while in the water, which is still cool, notwithstanding the hot weather of the past two or three days, they were glad to crawl upon the banks and bask in the sunshine. Away from the town the parks were found cool and in-viting, and thousands of people took the street-cars for Fairview, Armstrong's and other resorts. On Washington street the heat was almost unbearable, and the usually large crowds of promenaders were much smaller than those generally seen at this time of the year. The streets were almost as completely deserted as on the hot afternoons of July and August.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature stood at 73. By noon the thermom-

eter had steadily risen until the maximum of 92 was reached. It continued extremely hot until long after sundown, the temperature being 85 at 7 o'clock last night. The reports of the local weather forecaster show that in but two cities in the United States—Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tenn.—was the weather as hot as here. In both cities the same maximum, 92 degrees, was reached. At Atlanta and St. Louis, New York and Membris the same maximum, same was reached. phis the maximum was 90.

Bostonians Sweltered.

BOSTON, May 10 .- The city has been sweltering to-day in a dry record-breaking atmosphere, which has continued for twentyfour hours. The weather bureau mercury showed the highest at 2:30 this afternoon, when it registered 94.5 degrees. This is the highest temperature ever recorded in the city at this date, and the highest but one ever recorded in May.

Southern New England reports show higher temperature readings than for many years. To-night is a regular August scorcher, and the prospects are not encouraging for a cooler spell to-morrow.

Hot Wave at New York. NEW YORK, May 10.-The hot wave which prevailed throughout the Eastern states to-day struck this city early th morning. At 8 a. m. this morning the thermometer registered 71, and it went up raprecord was 91 in the shade. The humidity was abnormally low, down to 59, and there was a stiff breeze from the northwest, which for a time registered thirty miles an hour. Very few cases of prostration by heat were

Ninety-Three at New Haven. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10 .- The phenomenally warm weather to-day has eclipsed all previous records for May, and the mercury, which reached 93 degrees, attained the highest point for May ever recorded at the local weather bureau since its establishment in 1873. The 31st of last May it came within one degree of to-day's rec-ord, while previous to that 91 degrees, on May 10, was the highest reading for May.

WARM, FAIR WEATHER. Predictions and Observations of the Local Forecaster.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., May 11-Warm, fair weather on Monday. General Conditions Yesterday-Low bar ometric pressure prevails except from the Ohio valley southward to the gulf; low REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D. Ohio valley southward to the gulf; low barometric areas are central over Nebraska and in British Columbia. Hot weather continued east of the Mississippi, west of the Mississippi the temperature is lower. Generally fair weather continued, but local rain fell in eastern Texas, Utah, western Montana, near Lake Superior and thunderstorms passed over Iowa. They will possibly pass over Indiana on Monday.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. For Ohio-Generally fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

For Indiana-Generally fair and continued warm southwesterly winds. For Illinois-Generally fair; probably local thunderstorms in northern portion; slightly cooler in northern portion; southerly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. 7 a. m...30.16 73 55 S'west. Clear. .00 7 p. m...30.00 85 36 S'west. Clear. .00 Maximum temperature, 92; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of

Departure since Jan. 1..... C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is fur nished by the United States Weather Bureaut 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m.

Sismarck, N. D...... airo, Ill..... 72 heyenne Chicago 72 Dodge City Jacksonville, Fla.. Kansas City, Mo...... 66 Little Rock, Ark...... 70 Marquette, Mich Memphis 14 Nashville New Orleans Oklahoma, O. T..... Omaha 6 Pittsburg 70 Qu' Appelle, N. W. T. Rapid City, S. D. 55 Salt Lake City 40 St. Louis 74

Washington, D. C...... The Song of the Boer. Memphis Commercial Appeal. The song of the Boers is "Oom-ta-ra-ra.

Vicksburg 72

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Has been used over fifty years by millions t mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale b druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

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Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me, I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

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